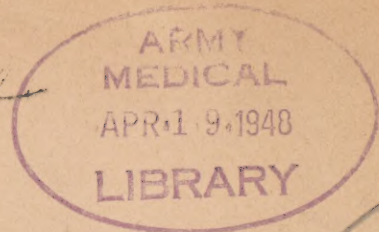
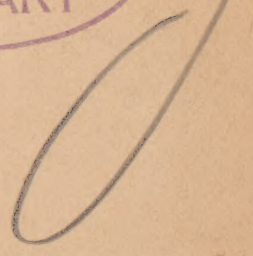


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66-78



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

29 March - 4 April - 21-27 June

1948

Number 66-78

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Training Courses

The attention of all Military Government Health Officers is directed to the opening on or about 7 May of a new 12 weeks course for Sanitary Engineers (7 May to 30 July) and that of an eight weeks course (7 May to 2 July) for Nutritionists. These courses will be conducted at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. Those elected to attend should be provided with ¥ 2500 per month for subsistence -- or ¥ 7500 for the Sanitary Engineers and ¥ 5000 for the Nutritionists courses. The official invitations to the prefectures will be sent out by the Institute of Public Health. It is important that suitable candidates be selected and properly provided for financially in order that they may devote full time to their studies.

Salary Scale of Japanese Governmental Officials

Military Government Health Officers have repeatedly expressed concern about the low salaries of Government officials and the inability to secure and retain qualified professional personnel to staff health organizations. Many Military Government Health Officers have asked for information relative to pay and allowances for such personnel. For the information of those concerned a brief resume is given below of the salaries of Japanese Government workers with examples taken from the public health and welfare field. This digest is based on the salary scale applicable to persons employed with the National Government. Government workers employed with the prefectures receive their pay according to scales which, according to the Local Autonomy Law, must be based upon the national scale. Therefore variations are to be expected but should not be appreciable.

SALARIES OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WORKERS 1/

1. At present the pay of all persons employed by the national government is made up of five to six different elements:

a. Base pay, as revised in July 1946.

b. Temporary additional pay (Zantei Kakyu), varying in inverse relation to the level of base pay. In the lowest salary and wage groups this temporary additional pay is higher than the base pay; in the higher salary groups it levels off and falls below one-half of the base pay. On the average, it is said to amount to 90% of the base pay.

(b). c. Temporary or emergency increase (Rinji zokyu), amounting to 60% of

d. Family allowance (Kazoku teate), a flat allowance of ¥ 150.00 for each dependent not earning a major share 2/ of the cost of his upkeep. The following qualify as dependents: the employed person's wife and members of his household if they are either

(1) 18 years or below or 60 years or over, or

(2) disabled.

e. Working area allowance (Kimmuchi teate), computed on the basis of all four items (a) - (d) taken together and graduated as follows:

(1) In the "special area", comprising the six metropolitan cities, 30% of the sum total of (a) - (d);

(2) In "area A", comprising all other cities, 20%; and

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(3) In "area B", comprising towns and villages, 10%. 3/

f. Temporary allowance (Rinji teate), a flat one-eighth, or 12.5%, of all the foregoing items (a) - (e) taken together.

2. Within this composite salary or wage scheme the pay of each government worker is determined according to the salary or wage grade which he has. 4/ His civil service classification as a first, second, or third class "official" or as an employee of one type or another - see below (3) - is not necessarily related thereto but is primarily a title indicating differences in status. Nevertheless, the higher service and class therein comprises as a rule the higher paying positions.

3. On the basis of (1) and (2) the following salary scale is in force today:

a. "Officials" (Honkan) 5/

- (1) First class officials (Bureau Chiefs and above in the Ministry of Welfare, Chiefs of the Welfare Ministry's Medical Bureau's regional branch offices, Directors of National Hospitals or Sanatoria, etc.) fall, as a rule, in salary grades No. 25 to No. 30.

Accordingly the monthly salary of such officials come within the following minimum and maximum:

	<u>No. 25</u>	<u>No. 30</u>
Base pay	¥ 1,500	¥ 2,000
Temporary additional pay	800	800
Temporary or emergency increase	480	480
Family allowance (depending on number of dependents)		
Working area allowance (depending on place of work)		
Temporary allowance (12.5 percent of the respective totals)		

If we assumed two officials, one in the minimum and one in the maximum grade, to have three dependents each and to be stationed in Tokyo, their total pay (before taxes) would amount to ¥ 5,239 and ¥ 6,061 respectively.

- (2) Second class officials (doctors, dentists, chief clerks, occasionally chief nurses, etc. employed in larger medical installations) fall, as a rule, in salary grades No. 18 to No. 24.

Accordingly their monthly salaries would lie within the following range:

	<u>No. 18</u>	<u>No. 24</u>
Base pay	¥ 1,000	¥ 1,400
Temporary additional pay	730	800
Temporary or emergency increase	438	480
Family)		
Working area) Allowances - See above (1)		
Temporary)		

Assuming two officials of the above two grades respectively to be stationed in an "area A" city and to have three dependents each, their monthly salaries would be ¥ 3,927 and ¥ 4,695.

- (3) Third class officials, (nutritionists, many nurses - including most of the chief nurses, X-ray, dental, and laboratory technicians, statisticians, clerks, etc.) generally comprise salary grades No. 4 or 5 to No. 17.

Hence their monthly salaries will range from:

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No. 4 to No. 17

Base pay	¥ 390	¥ 950
Temporary additional pay	380	710
Temporary or emergency increase	228	426
Family)		
Working area) Allowances - See above (1)		
Temporary)		

Assuming two officials of the above grades to live in a small village, each having three dependents, their respective salaries will be ¥ 1,991 and ¥ 3,487.

b. Other government employees. 6/

- (1) Koin (nurses and technicians of various types) usually rank from grades No. 19 or 20 to No. 42 of the "employee" scale or, in terms of pay, from:

No. 20 to No. 42

Base pay	¥ 380	¥ 1,200
Temporary additional pay	370	810
Temporary or emergency increase	222	486
Family)		
Working area) Allowances - computed in the same way as for		
Temporary) "Officials", see above (a).		

- (2) Yonin (janitors, watchmen, maintenance workers) are found, as a rule, to reach into the lower wage brackets, e.g. grade No. 13, which carries a monthly base pay of ¥ 240, temporary additional pay of ¥ 260, temporary or emergency increase of ¥ 156, and the three types of allowances as above. Their top grades are the same as for "Koin" but are seldom reached.
- (3) Shokutaku or "temporary" government workers are non-career officials serving in a full-time or part-time capacity. Some of them are "treated as officials" as regards status and privileges, but all who receive pay - some serve without compensation - are rated according to the pay scale for "employees". Almost any occupation or profession has been represented in this group. It includes social service and welfare workers, statisticians, technicians, clerks, etc. The salary range is the same as that of the other two groups except that their minimum salaries or wages usually start at a higher bracket.

4. Current pay scales for Japanese government workers may thus be summarized as follows (we assume three dependents in all cases):

a. "Officials"

		<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
(1)	First class ("special area")	¥ 5,239	¥ 6,061
	("area A")	4,845	5,596
(2)	Second class ("special area")	4,254	5,086
	("area A")	3,927	4,695
	("area B")	3,560	4,304
(3)	Third class ("special area")	2,353	4,121
	("area A")	2,172	3,804
	("area B")	1,991	3,487

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March 15, 1948
(Repatriation
Relief Board, Hatsu-
Butsu, No. 258)

From: Director of Relief Bureau

To: Governor of
Hokkaido

Subject: Allotment of matings to be used for accomodation facilities for repatriates without relatives.

March 15, 1948
(Ichifuku
No. 1874)

From: Director of Demobilization
Bureau

To: Governors of
Urban and local
Prefectures

Subject: Unofficial notification on increase of grants of Demobilization Sections for 1947.

March 15, 1948
(Ichifuku
No. 1875)

From: Chief of Archive Section,
Demobilization Bureau.

To: Chief of Service
Section, Urban
and local
Prefectures.

Subject: Concerning white cloth to be used to wrap ash boxes.

March 16, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu, No.
128)

From: Director of Children's Bureau.

To: Governor of
Saitama, Hiro-
shima and
Shizuoka
Prefectures.

Subject: National Subsidy for the establishment of Children's Welfare Station and Temporary Protection Station for 1947.

March 16, 1948
(Repatriation
Relief Board,
Hatsu-Gyo,
No. 265)

From: Vice-Director of Repat-
riation Relief Board

To: Governor of
Tokyo, Kanagawa,
Shizuoka and
Hyogo Prefecture

Subject: On the 3rd Repatriation of German Nationals.

March 16, 1948
(Ichifuku No.
1878)

From: Director of Demobilization
Bureau.

To: Governor of
Urban and Local
Prefecture

Subject: Inspection of Books and Safes by Accounting Official at the end of Fiscal Year.

March 16, 1948
(Ichifuku No.
1881)

From: Chief of Archive Section,
Demobilization Bureau

To: Chief of Service
Station of Urban
and local
Prefecture

Subject: Statistics of number of the demobilized as of the date of Landing.

March 16, 1948
(Ichifuku No.
1882)

From: Chief of Archive Section,
Demobilization Bureau

To: Chief of Service
Station of Urban
and local
Prefecture

Subject: A Partial Amendment of Ichifuku No. 1552.

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March 16, 1948
(Ichifuku No.
1883)

From: Chief of Archive Section,
Demobilization Bureau

To: Chief of Service
Station of Urban
and local
Prefecture

Subject: Payment of Allowance for the Deceased and the Wounded in
Recruited crews.

March 17, 1948
(Kai-Hatsu No.
1970)

From: Chief of Accounts Section

To: Governor of
Ishikawa
Prefecture

Subject: Transference of Documents concerning the Construction of Sanatorium

March 17, 1948
(I-Hatsu, No. 106)

From: Director of Medical Bureau

To: Governor and
Public Procura-
tor's Officer
of Urban and
Local
Prefecture

Subject: Designation of Narcotic Control Officers as Officials to Perform
the Duty of Judicial Policies under Imperial Ordinance
No. 528, 1923.

March 17, 1948
(Ho-Hatsu, No.
356)

From: Director of Insurance Bureau

To: Governor and
Head of Social
Insurance Office
Urban and Local
Prefecture

Subject: Concerning Facilities which are kept up by Special Account of
Welfare Pension Insurance for Fiscal Year of 1947.

March 17, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu, No.
134)

From: Director of Children's
Bureau

To: Governor of
Urban and Local
Prefecture

Subject: Allotment of Materials for Construction for the Fourth Quarter.

March 17, 1948
(Repatriation
Relief Board,
Hatsu-Shi, No.
269)

From: Director of Relief Bureau

To: Governor of
Nagasaki
Prefecture

Subject: National Grant to be Used for Rehabilitation Funds.

March 17, 1948
(Hatsu-Gyo, No.
270)

From: Vice-Director of Repatriation
Relief Board

To: Governor of
Nagasaki
Prefecture

Subject: Allotment of expenses needed for sending out of Properties left
by Koreans.

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March 17, 1948
(Ichifuku No.
1885).

From: Director of Demobilization
Bureau

To: Governor of
Urban and Local
Prefecture

Subject: Unofficial Announcement for April of Demobilization Section for
1948.

March 17, 1948
(Ichifuku No.
1886)

From: Chief of Archive Section,
Demobilization Bureau

To: Chief of Service
Section, Urban
and Local
Prefectures

Subject: Gist of making Demobilization Statistics.

March 17, 1948
(Ichifuku No.
1890)

From: Director of Demobilization
Bureau

To: Chief of Service
Section, Urban
and Local
Prefectures.

Subject: Disposition of Personnel in the Offices in Relation
with the Demobilization in Future.

March 18, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu, No.
137)

From: Director of Children's Bureau

To: Governor of
Urban and Local
Prefecture

Subject: Expenses Required for the Enforcement of Child's Welfare Law.

March 18, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu, No.
135)

From: Director of Children's Bureau

To: Director of
Welfare Dept.,
Nagano
Prefecture.

Subject: On Inquiry for the Training Course for Nurses.

March 18, 1948
(Yo-Hatsu No. 307)

From: Director of Prevention
Bureau

To: Governor of
Urban and Local
Prefecture

Subject: Notification on Change of Location of Bureau Office.

March 18, 1948
(I-Hatsu No. 110)

From: Director of Medical Bureau

To: Governor of
Urban and Local
Prefecture

Subject: Allotment of Designated precious metals to be used by
Local Dentists.

March 19, 1948
(I-Hatsu No. 111)

From: Director of Medical Bureau

To: Governor of
Urban and Local
Prefecture

Subject: 2nd Distribution of Medical Supply released by U. S. Army.

March 19, 1948
(I-Hatsu, No. 113)

From: Director of Medical Bureau

To: Governor of
Urban and Local
Prefecture.

Subject: Change of Repeal of Designated Items (Controlled Medical Supply).

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March 19, 1948 From: Director of Public Health To: Governor of
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu Urban and Local
No. 184) Prefecture

Subject: Nutrition guidance in connection with rationing of Sweet
Materials for Sick Persons for the Fourth Quarter.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Public Health To: Governor of
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu Bureau Urban and Local
No. 186) Prefecture.

Subject: Increase of Fresh Fishes, Shells and Fuels for the Patients in
Hospitals.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Public Health To: Governor of
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu Bureau Urban and Local
No. 188) Prefecture

Subject: Allotment of Local Grant for the Vital Statistics.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Insurance To: Chief of Insur-
(Ho-Hatsu Bureau ance Section and
No. 369) Branch Office of
Social Insurance
Urban and Local
Prefecture

Subject: Distribution of Funds for Payment from Special Account for Seamen's
Insurance and Unemployment Insurance for 1947.

March 19, 1948 From: Vice-director of Repatriation To: Governor of
(Repatriation Relief Board Urban and Local
Relief Board Prefecture
Hatsu-Gyo
No. 290)

Subject: Repatriation of the Okinawans to Okinawa Islands.

March 19, 1948 From: Chief of Archive Section, To: Chief of Service
(Ichifuku No. 1905) Demobilization Bureau Section, Urban
and Local
Prefecture

Subject: Amendment of Management Expenses Required for Investigation
of War Crimes.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization To: Chief of Service
(Ichifuku No. 1906) Bureau Section, Urban
and Local
Prefecture

Subject: Amendment of Regulations Dealing with Allowances for
Undemobilized persons.

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March 19, 1948
(Ichifuku No. 1907)

From: Chief of Archive Section
Remobilization Bureau

To: Chief of Service
Section, Urban
and Local
Prefecture

Subject: Amendment of Gist of Payment and Collection of Revenue for the
Expenses for 1947.

March 20, 1948
(Yo-Hatsu No. 313)

From: Director of Prevention
Bureau

To: Governor of
Nagasaki
Prefecture

Subject: Appointment of Personnel to be used for Epidemic Prevention
in Health Centers.

March 20, 1948
(Yo-Hatsu No. 316)

From: Director of Prevention
Bureau

To: Governor of
Okayama Prefecture

Subject: On Overall Research Work for Intestinal Parasites.

March 20, 1948
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu
No. 191)

From: Director of Public Health
Bureau

To: Governor of
Urban and Local
Prefecture

Subject: Guidance for Hospital Lunch Program.

March 20, 1948
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu
No. 192)

From: Director of Public Health
Bureau

To: Governor of
Urban and Local
Prefecture

Subject: Cooperation of Butchery Inspectors for the Production of Skin.

March 22, 1948
(Yo-Hatsu, No.
318)

From: Director, Prevention Bureau

To: Governors of
all Prefectures

Subject: On Expenses of Chlorine for Chlorination of Water.

March 23, 1948
(Kai-Hatsu
No. 218)

From: Chief, Accounting Section

To: Governor of
Chiba
Prefecture

Subject: Request for Data for Expansion Work of Sanatorium.

March 23, 1948
(Kai-Hatsu,
No. 223)

From: Chief, Accounting Section

To: Governor of
Shizuoka
Prefecture

Subject: Receipt of Document Concerning "Tenryu-So", The National Sanatorium.

March 23, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu,
No. 49)

From: Director, Social Affairs
Bureau

To: Governors of
All
Prefectures

Subject: Contributed Relief Fund from Ministry of Imperial House-hold.

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March 23, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs To: Governors of
(Sha-Hatsu Bureau All Prefectures
No. 50)

Subject: National Grants for Guidance of Minsei-iiin for Year of 1947.

March 24, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors of
(I-Hatsu, No. All Prefectures
116)

Subject: On Allotment of Approved Distribution Quantities.

March 24, 1948 From: Director, Public Health To: Governors of
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, Bureau All Prefectures
No. 201)

Subject: On Survey of Amusement Places.

March 24, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Governors of
(Ho-Hatsu, No. 399) All Prefectures

Subject: On Contract for Treatment of Patients by Health Insurance and
Seamens Insurance at National Hospitals and Sanatoriums.

March 25, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governors of
(Yo-Hatsu, No. All Prefectures
338)

Subject: Grants for Expenses of Training Courses on Tuberculosis.

March 25, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governors of
(Yo-Hatsu, No. 330) All Prefectures

Subject: Grants for Mental Hospitals.

March 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs To: Governors of
(Sha-Hatsu, No. 48) Bureau All Prefectures

Subject: Allotment for Fourth Quarter of Building Materials in 1947.

March 26, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors of
(I-Hatsu, No. 107) All Prefectures

Subject: On Distribution of Released Quinine Derivatives.

March 27, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Governors of
(Ho-Hatsu, No. 406) All Prefectures

Subject: On Report on National Health Insurance.

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March 27, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu, No.
145)

From: Director, Childrens Bureau

To: Governors of
All Prefectures.

Subject: On Accounting Business of Budget for the Execution of Child
Welfare Law in 1947.

March 27, 1948
(Hatsu-Gyo,
No. 305)

From: Vice-Director, Repatriation
Board

To: Governors
Tokyo,
Kanagawa,
Hyogo
Shizuoka

Subject: On Repatriation of German Nationals.

SECTION II

WELFARE DIVISION

Kansai Social Work Education Committee

The monthly meeting of the Kansai Social Work Education Committee was held in Osaka on 17 March. Persons attending the meeting included representatives of public and private welfare agencies, educational institutions and Welfare Officers of the Osaka Military Government Team and Kinki Military Government Region.

It was reported that a total of 13 colleges and universities in the area are to institute courses in sociology and social work during the school year beginning in April. None of the schools, however, have established a complete social work training curriculum. Plans for a one-year training course in Osaka have been established and it is expected that such a course will begin when final plans for financing are completed and approved.

The problem of adequate training for personnel for day nursery and child welfare institutions was reviewed. It was the consensus that incompetency of present teachers is largely due to inadequate training.

The next meeting of the committee is to be held in Kyoto on 14 April.

International Conference on Social Work

The fourth International Conference on Social Work will be held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, during April. Japan was represented at the three International Conferences previously held. The first conference was held in Paris, France in 1928; the second in Frankfurt, Germany in 1932 and the third in London, England in 1936. Conferences were not held in 1940 and 1944.

A member of Public Health and Welfare Section will attend the fourth conference as a representative of SCAP in order that the information presented may be made available to Japanese responsible for administering public and private welfare programs.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th LARA shipments arrived in Yokohama, consisting of the following:

55th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Cleveland on 8 March and contained 91.20 tons (clothing, including shoes, 3.80 tons - food, 87.06 tons - miscellaneous, .34 tons).

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- 56th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Philippine Transport on 11 March and contained 20.15 tons (food).
- 57th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Capitol Victory on 19 March and contained 18.7 tons (clothing, including shoes).
- 58th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Taylor on 25 March and contained 85.45 tons (clothing, including shoes, 76.6 - food, 5.14 tons - miscellaneous, 3.71 tons).

Japanese Red Cross Society

Junior Red Cross:

A picture display of Junior Red Cross activities has been completed and will be shown in the Japanese Red Cross Society's exhibit at the Takashimaya Department Store (Tokyo), 6 - 25 April. This exhibit will also be displayed at the Hiroshima Goodwill Festival (3 May) and at Uji Yama-da City Peace Exhibition (1 April - 31 May)

The Junior Red Cross Section, National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross Society, is now considering several sites that have been proposed for the contemplated "Junior Red Cross Leadership Training Center" to be held during the Summer (July or August) 1948. It is tentatively planned to hold two such Leadership Training Centers, each of one week's duration, for the purpose of training boys and girls to become Junior Red Cross leaders within the schools of the particular Red Cross Chapters (prefecture) they are selected to represent and to demonstrate to adult leaders of other youth organizations, how to conduct training centers for developing youth leadership. The proposed Leadership Training Centers have been coordinated with CI&E, GHQ, SCAP, and if they are held, representatives of Public Health and Welfare, CI&E and American Red Cross will participate as advisors on the faculty of the Centers.

Conference of Tohoku Region Welfare Officers

A Public Health and Welfare representative attended subject conference at Sendai, 30 - 31 March. The conference agenda included the following; discussion of the Child Welfare Law and Ordinances and functions of Welfare Officers in its implementation; Public Assistance Program and related Ordinances; administrative reviews and Annex B-2 reports; in-service training for Japanese Welfare Officials and Minsei-iin; "aids" to Public Welfare Officers and a round table discussion of local problems.

Juvenile Training and Educational Institutions (Kyogo-in) under the Ministry of Welfare.

The following institutions, sometimes called correctional institutions, are not to be confused with those which were operated under the former Ministry of Justice, and now under the Attorney General's Office. With the exception of the first and the last two listed, all are prefectural institutions. The last two are private institutions, that in Hokkaido being the institution from which the idea of such institutions originated, and the one in Yokohama being an institution for girls. According to the Child Welfare Law, children under 18 may be placed in these institutions. Clarification as to types of children to be placed awaits enactment of the Juvenile Court Law (now scheduled for July).

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
National	Musashino Gakuin	1,030, Iaimon Village, North Adachi-gun, Saitama Prefecture
Hokkaido	Onuma Gakuin	Nanae Village, Kameta-gun, Hokkaido
Aomori	Aomori Gakuen	Sinjo Town, East Tsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Iwate	Toryo Gakuen	27, Aza Kuboyaki, Mitsuware, Morioka City, Iwate Prefecture
Miyagi	Shuyo Gakuen	Osa-machi, Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture
Akita	Chiaki Gakuen	Nakajima-cho, Akita City, Akita Prefecture
Yamagata	Yotokuen	Mikka-machi Mikkaichi, Yamagata City, Yamagata Prefecture
Fukushima	Kuntoen	Nakamura Town, Soma-gun, Fukushima Prefecture
Ibaraki	Ibaraki Gakuen	Godai Village, Naka-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture
Tochigi	Nasu Gakuen	Nozaki Village, Nasu-gun, Tochigi Prefecture
Gumma	Gumma Gakuen	Amakawa-cho, Maebashi City, Gumma Prefecture
Saitama	Saitama Gakuen	Kamio Town, North Adachi-gun, Saitama Prefecture
Chiba	Seijitsu Gakko	Oihama Town, Chiba-gun, Chiba Prefecture
Tokyo	Seimei Gakuen	Kasumi Village West Tama-gun, Tokyo-To
	Hagiyama Jitsumu Gakko	Higashimurayama Village, North Tama-gun Tokyo-To
Kanagawa	Kokufu Jisshu Gakko	Kokubu Village Naka-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture
Niigata	Niigata Gakuen	Uchino Town, West Kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture
Toyama	Jotoku Gakuen	225, Harime, Toyama City, Toyama Prefecture
Ishikawa	Kano Jishu Gakko	Uchinada, Village, Kawakita-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture
Fukui	Kanabashi Gakko	Asaikutsu Village, Asiba-gun, Fukui Prefecture
Yamanashi	Koyo Gakuen	Usaguchi Village, East Yasiro-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture
Nagano	Hada Gakuin	Hada Village, West Chikuma-gun, Nagano Prefecture
Gifu	Gifu Gakuen	Toyoki Village, Sii-gun, Gifu Prefecture
Shizuoka	Mikatahara Gakuen	Sekisi Village, Hamana-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
Aichi	Aichi Gakuen	Tasiro-cho, Chigusa-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture
Mie	Kokuji Gakuen	Kurima Village, Kagei-gun, Mie Prefecture
Shiga	Tankai Gakuen	Simosakamoto Village, Shiga-gun, Shiga Prefecture
Kyoto	Kiyo Gakko	Sonobe Town, Funai-gun, Kyoto-fu

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Osaka	Shutoku Gakuin	Kasiwabara Town, Middle Kawachi-gun, Osaka-Fu
Hyogo	Nokô Gakko	Uozumi Village, Akasi-gun, Hyogo Prefecture
Nara	Jikyô Gakuin	Tokaino Village, Yamabe-gun, Nara Prefecture
Wakayama	Senkei Gakuen	Sioya-cho, Wakayama City, Wakayama Prefecture
Tottori	Shotoku Gakko	East Fukuhara, Yonago City, Tottori Prefecture
Shimane	Yagumo Gakuen	Kuru-machi, Village, Yatsuka-gun, Shimane Prefecture
Okayama	Seitoku Gakko	Hiraiyoneyama, Okayama City
Hiroshima	Hiroshima Gakuen	Kawakami Village, Kamo-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture
Yamaguchi	Ikusei Gakko	Ouchi Village, Yosiki-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture
Tokushima	Tokushima Gakuin	Okinosu-cho, Tokushima City, Tokushima Prefecture
Kagawa	Shindo Gakuen	West Hamasinmachi, Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture
Ehime	Kateijitsugyo Gakko	Koromoyama-cho, Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture
Kochi	Kagamigawa Gakuen	Koisiki-cho, Kochi City, Kochi Prefecture
Fukuoka	Fukuoka Gakuen	Kusagaehon-cho, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture
Saga	Shintoku Gakko	Kasuga Village, Saga-gun, Saga Prefecture
Nagasaki	Kaisei Gakuen	Iwayago, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture
Kumamoto	Shirakawa Gakuen	Simizu-cho, Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture
Oita	Niho Gakuen	Ueno-cho, Oita City, Oita Prefecture
Miyazaki	Shinshu Gakko	Ichimanjo-cho, Tojo City, Miyazaki Prefecture
Kagoshima	Makinohara Gakko	Sikine Village, Aira-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture
*Hokkaido	Katei Gakko Shinabuchi Bunko	Engaru Town, Monbetsu-gun, Hokkaido
*(Authorized)	Yokohama Katei Gakuen	Kamadai-cho, Hodogaya, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture

Laws Concerning Delinquency

The Attorney General's Office was established by Law No. 193, 1947, effective 15 February 1948, to replace the former Ministry of Justice. This law creates several bureaus within the Attorney General's Office including a Correction and Rehabilitation General Affairs Bureau and an Adult Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau.

Concerning the responsibilities of these bureaus article 10 of the law provides that:

"The Correction and Rehabilitation General Affairs Bureau shall administer the following matters:

1. Matters concerning planning of policies in respect to the prison affairs and the rehabilitation of offenders, and concerning adjustment of the business thereof;
2. Matters concerning prisons, houses of detention, juvenile protection offices, public reformatories and other public institutions for correction and rehabilitation of juveniles;
3. Matters concerning culture and training of the staff for correction and rehabilitation;
4. Matters concerning finger-prints of offenders;
5. Matters concerning prison affairs and rehabilitation which do not belong to other jurisdictions.

"The Adult Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau shall administer the following matters:

1. Matters concerning the execution of penalties and detention of adults;
2. Matters concerning the rehabilitation of adult offenders;
3. Matters concerning the rehabilitation work of adults.

"The Juvenile Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau shall administer the following matters:

1. Matters concerning the execution of penalties and detention of juveniles.
2. Matters concerning the rehabilitation of juveniles placed under correction by the juvenile court;
3. Matters concerning the rehabilitation work for juveniles placed under correction by the juvenile court".

Article 15 of the statute provides that:

"The Attorney General shall have jurisdiction over private institutions for correction and rehabilitation which have, hitherto, fallen under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Justice, until 31st March 1949 but shall be required, from 1 July 1948, to obtain the advice of and exchange opinions with the Minister of Welfare regarding operation of such institutions, as shall be provided by Cabinet Order.

"The Attorney General shall continue to exercise the same jurisdiction over matters concerning rehabilitation of juveniles as has been exercised by the Minister of Justice until 30 June 1948. From 1 July 1948 jurisdiction over juveniles about whom there is apprehension of delinquency will be transferred to the Minister of Welfare, except over those who have been placed under correction by Juvenile Court.

Restricted

"The Attorney General will examine the records of all inmates of the institutions mentioned in paragraph one of this article and those juveniles about whom it has been ascertained that they have committed crimes or those who have been placed under correction by the Juvenile Courts will be removed to public reformatories or other public institutions for correction and rehabilitation by 31 March 1949, by which date there are to be no private institutions used for reformatories or for correction and rehabilitation.

"Until removals mentioned in the preceding paragraph have been finished, the Attorney General, in cooperation with the Minister of Welfare, will supervise strictly all private institutions for correction and rehabilitation and all private reformatories to insure maintenance of high standards of conduct and operation".

Status of Welfare Laws

Inquiries have been received concerning the status of certain welfare laws most of which have been rescinded by the Daily Life Security Law and the Child Welfare Law. The status of eleven such statutes is indicated in the following list:

1. Law for Protection of Cruelty to Children

Law No. 40, 1 April 1933

Rescinded by Article 65 of Child Welfare Law

2. Juvenile Education and Training Law (Shonen Kyogo-ho)

Law No. 55, 5 May 1933; amended by Law No. 12, February 1941.

Rescinded by Article 65 of Child Welfare Law

3. Poor Relief Law

Law No. 39, 2 April 1929

Rescinded by Article 44 of Daily Life Security Law

4. Military Aid Law

Law No. 1, 8 July 1917

Amended by Law No. 27 of March 1931 and Law No. 20 of March 1937

Rescinded by Article 44 of Daily Life Security Law

5. Mother and Child Protection Law

Law No. 19, 31 March 1937; amended by Law No. 36 of 1941

Rescinded by Article 44 of Daily Life Security Law

6. Medical Aid Law

Law No. 36, 6 March 1941

Rescinded by Article 44 of Daily Life Security Law

7. War Time Damage Relief Law

Law No. 71, 25 February 1942

Rescinded by Article 44 of Daily Life Security Law

8. Non-Remobilized Persons Relief Law

Law No. 182, 15 December 1947

In Effect

Restricted

Restricted

9. Law Concerning the Treatment of Sick or Deceased Wayfarers.

Law No. 93, 28 March 1899
In Effect

10. Social Work Law (Shakai Jigyo-ho)

Law No. 59, 31 March 1938
In Effect

11. Public Pawnshop Law

Law No. 35, 31 March 1927
In Effect

Training Institute for Welfare Personnel

The Japan Social Work Association has scheduled a welfare institute to be held from 18 - 24 May at Zenhoji (Temple) Saigo Mure, Nishi Tagawa Gun, Yamagata Prefecture.

The institute will be attended by 50 welfare workers from Aomori, Akita, Yamagata, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima and Hokkaido. Persons to attend the institute will be selected by the prefectural governors.

Administrative Review

Reports from Military Government Teams indicate there is a need for strong field supervision from the Ministry of Welfare. At present the Protection Section, Social Affairs Bureau, has a total of seven employees who inspect prefectures concerning "supervision and guidance of business affairs related to the Daily Life Security Law". The following information concerning this administrative review has been provided by the Ministry of Welfare:

"The Ministry of Welfare is sending out field supervisors in order to make clear the actual condition of the business affairs related to Daily Life Security Law and to secure the proper application of the law and to make the future operation of the law as smooth as possible.

1. Guidance and inspection is done concerning the following matters:

- (a) Administration of Daily Life Security Law in prefectures (Management of business affairs, guidance on business affairs and the state of income, expenses and budget). Generally a day is set aside to give guidance and inspection on the business affairs in general relating to the administration of Daily Life Security law in prefectures.
- (b) The administration of Daily Life Security Law in city, town and village (Management of business affairs, income expenditure and budget management and the operation of the law). Generally one day is spent in each city, town or village".

2. "Selection of the wards in five large cities which are inspected and of cities, towns and villages, except the cities where the prefectural governments are located, is made by the field supervisors upon their arrival in a prefecture.

- (a) Cities where the prefectural governments are located (in 5 large cities; the prefectural government office and 2 wards).

(b) Besides the cities mentioned above (sites of the prefectural government) one each of city, town and village."

3. "The total number of days spent for guidance and inspection of a prefecture is generally 8 days (10 days are given to large prefectures)."

4. "When necessary, observation may be made of the actual conditions of institutions and clients. After an inspection has been completed, the matters reviewed are discussed with the Minsei-iin concerned. Beginning on 28 March a visit was made to Kanagawa Prefectural office and cities in the prefecture. Towns and villages in the area will be visited later. Although no definite date has been decided as to the visit to Kyoto, it is expected to be about the middle of April".

Disaster Relief Law

With this Weekly Bulletin two copies of the Official Gazette, English Edition for Saturday, 18 October 1947 are being sent out to Military Government Teams. This issue of the Gazette contains official translation of the Disaster Relief Law (Law No. 118). It is suggested that one copy of the Gazette be made available to the Welfare Officer and one copy be used by the Legal Officer of the Military Government Team.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for weekly period 27 March - 2 April.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hiroshima	Blackleg	1
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Pusters and sprayers for use in insect and rodent control distributed during the period 21 - 27 March totaled 1,818 pieces of equipment. Shipments to six prefectures were made by direction of the Ministry of Welfare, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>ITT Puster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Tokyo	600	0	0	0
Tochigi	240	18	0	12
Shizuoka	0	0	608	0
Aichi	0	60	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	80
Nagasaki	<u>0</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	840	228	658	92

Secret

A production program for dark field microscope apparatus is now in progress. The Ministry of Welfare dispatched requests for present requirements to 19 prefectures whose needs were not fully met in the distribution during 1947. The following prefectures were queried by letter, file Pharmaceutical Affairs Section Instruction #15 (Yaku-Hatsu No. 15) dated 12 January:

Hokkaido	Nagano
Aomori (*)	Kyoto
Iwate (*)	Osaka (*)
Tochigi	Hyogo
Tokyo	Nara
Kanagawa	Wakayama
Niigata (*)	Tottori
Ishikawa(*)	Shimane
Yamanashi	Ehime

Chiba was queried under date 23 March, file Pharmaceutical Affairs Section Instruction #336 (Yaku No. 336). To date, replies from only five prefectures have been received by the Ministry, those asterisked above.

Production

A total of 4,484,710 lbs. of 10% IIT Dust, 409,601 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 137,908 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 27 March.

A total of 5,731 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 21 - 27 March. Large stocks of this equipment are on hand to meet all requirement

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Tentative plans have been made for the second training school for narcotic agents to be held in Tokyo during May. Definite dates will be announced as soon as plans are completed. To conserve funds all the remaining narcotic agents in Japan with judicial power of arrest will attend the school thereby eliminating the necessity for a third school. Improved enforcement has already been noted as a result of the first school held in March.

Special attention is being given to all cases in which quantities of narcotic particularly crude opium and heroin, are seized in an effort to determine the source. A recent seizure of 6,750 grams of opium revealed the narcotic was processed at a factory operating illegally in 1943. Further investigation is being made of this pharmaceutical plant.

The arrest of a Nisei, with dual citizenship, revealed he was a morphine addict and had obtained narcotics for his addiction from a Japanese physician in 1946 soon after the effective date of the narcotic law. The physician has had his narcotic license suspended for a six-months period. Other sources of narcotics for the addict are being investigated.

SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Refrigeration of Vaccines:

Inspection trips still reveal that considerable amounts of vaccines are being stored without proper refrigeration. Many instances were uncovered in which vaccines were stored without refrigeration of any kind and which has resulted in a natural loss of potency. This has been, on many occasions, brought to the attention of the proper Ministry of Welfare officials and action again is being taken to correct this condition.

Restricted

Military Government personnel in their routine inspections of manufacturers and pharmaceutical distributing agencies can assist by observing that proper steps have been taken to insure proper vaccine refrigeration.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Recent conversations with Ministry of Welfare officials have brought out that the translations of Article 16, Paragraph 2, of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law; Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Health Insurance Law; and Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Unemployment Insurance Law, concerning persons compulsorily covered by these programs, have been misleading. The articles provide that "offices of individual persons in which not less than five workers are habitually employed" are compulsorily covered. This has been interpreted to mean office or clerical employees in such cases are covered. The true translation is that "offices" means establishments or places of business and that all employees of a corporation or that legal body, as compared to a natural person, which regularly employs five or more workers, are covered. However, as previously indicated, employers of religious bodies are exempted in all cases, as are government employees under the Health and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws. Government employees entitled to equivalent unemployment benefits under other laws are exempted from the Unemployment Insurance Law. This modifies the statement under Health Insurance in the column headed "Industrial Wage Earners" of the chart entitled "Coverage Provisions" which was transmitted to Military Government Teams with PH-TB-SS-1.

1948 - 49 Budget

Budget request by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, as cleared by the Ministry of Finance aggregate ¥ 910,256,000. This sum is the projected total amount of national government expenditures for the social insurances, other than unemployment compensation in the fiscal year beginning 1 April 1948 and ending 31 March 1949. This total is to be allocated as follows:

1. Overall cost of administration including research and appeals system (social insurance referees) - ¥ 5,797,000
2. Cost of administering Health Insurance - both government managed and society managed on the national level and partial cost of administration on the local levels, including Advisory and Fee Calculating Committees - ¥58,239,000
3. Total administrative expenses and roughly one-tenth of the expected benefit cost of Welfare Pension Insurance including the Welfare Pension Advisory Council - ¥182,482,000
4. Cost of administering National Health Insurance on the national level and subsidies to the prefectural governments, the individual associations and prefectural federations thereof. (The bulk of these subsidies is to be paid to the associations in part-payment of their administrative, doctors, and nurses costs and the expenses of establishing clinics) - ¥ 565,958,000
5. Total administrative cost and roughly one-fifth of the benefit cost (one-third of unemployment benefits) of Seamen's Insurance including Advisory Council and Appeals Committee - ¥ 97,780,000

The total of ¥ 910,256,000 is less than twice the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1947-48. In view of the general price rise, increase in government salaries, expected upward revisions of benefit scales and an intensified program for the establishment of National Health Insurance Clinics, supplementary requests may be expected in the course of the year. The above figures are awaiting clearance by SCAP.

Restricted

Extract

National Health Insurance

Frequently on prefectural surveys the following reason has been given for the suspension of some National Health Associations and their failure to reorganize: the former chairman was no longer town master or mayor and the newly elected mayor has not taken any initiative because he does not know enough about the National Health Insurance program to serve as chairman of the board which many think is required by law. The law does place the mayor or townmaster in the position of chairman. However, it also provides that he can authorize another person to act for him under provisions of Article 28, paragraph 2 of the National Health Insurance Law. This point is emphasized because it makes it possible for someone other than the mayor or town master to serve as chairman of the association, an expedient which may prove useful for the purpose of getting many suspended associations reorganized.

SECTION VIII

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

I Inclosure: Number and Rates of Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Stillbirths, Marriages and Divorces: Japan and Each Prefecture - January 1948

NOTE: The weekly report of communicable diseases in Japan for the week ended 27 March has been delayed due to the fact that reports have not been received from 13 prefectures.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN: JANUARY 1948

The vital events of Japan and each prefecture for the month of January 1948 are summarized in the attached tables. The numbers reported are from the monthly schedule report of the Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare. Rates for live births, deaths, marriages and divorces are per 1,000 population enumerated 1 October 1947 and are computed on an annual basis. Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the same month.

Live Births: The number of recorded births increased from 192,106 in December to 314,700 in January. The current crude birth rate per 1,000 population (47.6) was nearly 65 percent higher than in December (29.0). As mentioned in the December summary, the number of births registered in December has always been artificially low and the number in January artificially high. This is due to the fact that many December births are registered as if they occurred in January in order to prevent the babies from becoming 2 years old on 1 January, according to the Japanese method of counting age. The January figure is also inflated by the registration of some births which occurred early in February as if they occurred in January. This is done because the Japanese consider it lucky to be borne in the first month of the year.

The birth rate in January 1948 (47.6) was the highest recorded for that month since 1936 when the rate was 47.8. It was approximately 7 percent higher than both the January 1947 rate (44.4) and the median January figure (44.5) for the seven year period 1935 - 1941.

The birth rate for all "gun" combined (47.7) was slightly higher than for all "shi" (47.3). This reversal in the ratio which prevailed during the preceding eight months may be attributed to the use of the new census populations of 1 October 1947.

Increases over December were recorded in all prefectural rates, which ranged in January from 40.6 in Nagano to 56.7 in Miyazaki. Five scattered prefectures had rates that were more than 10 percent higher than the national average. These were Hokkaido, Ishikawa, Shizuoka, Tottori and Miyazaki. The rates of seven prefectures were less than 90 percent of the national average. These prefectures were Yamagata, Nagano, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Nara, and Kochi.

Deaths: The number of deaths in January (93,681) was only slightly higher than in December (93,053). The crude death rate per 1,000 population rose less than 1.5 percent from 14.0 to 14.2. This was the lowest rate ever recorded for January. It was 15 percent lower than in the corresponding month of 1947 (16.8) and 26 percent less than the median rate for January (19.1) during the seven year period 1935 - 1941.

As in the case of birth rates, the relationship of death rates for "shi" and "gun" was reversed and for the first time in 13 months, the death rate for "shi" (13.3) was less than the rate for "gun" (14.6).

Prefectural rates ranged from 12.2 in Tokyo-To to 17.3 in Saga. The rates of three prefectures - Hokkaido, Tokyo and Kanagawa - were less than 90 percent of the national average. All seven of the prefectures whose rates were more than 10 percent higher than the national average were in southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. The prefectures were Shiga, Mie, Okayama, Tokushima, Saga, Oita and Kagoshima.

Deaths and death rates for the ten leading causes of death during January were: tuberculosis, all forms (10,976) (165.9); intracranial lesions of vascular origin (10,063) (152.1); senility (8,120) (122.8); pneumonia (8,052) (121.7); congenital debility (5,425) (82.0); heart diseases (4,797) (72.5); cancer and other malignant tumors (4,287) (64.8); nephritis (3,815) (57.7); bronchitis (3,689) (55.8); and diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines, under 2 years

of age (2,972) (44.9). These diseases accounted for 62,196 deaths, or approximately two-thirds of deaths from all causes.

Infant Deaths: The number of infant deaths increased slightly from 20,410 in December to 20,777 in January. Because of the relatively larger increase in births, the infant death rate per 1,000 live births declined from 106.2 to 66.0. This was the lowest rate recorded for January in the eleven years for which monthly data are available. It was approximately 9 percent less than in January 1947 (72.1) and 30 percent lower than the median January rate (94.6) for the five year period 1938 - 1942.

The infant death rate in "gun" (70.0) was 20 percent higher than in "shi" (57.9). Prefectural rates varied by nearly 85 percent, from 48.8 in Kanagawa to 93.2 in Toyama. There were 18 prefectures whose rates were more than 10 percent higher than the national average and nine prefectures with rates less than 90 percent of the average.

The ten leading causes of infant deaths accounted for nearly 85 percent (17,378) of the total. The number of deaths and the death rate per 1,000 live births for each of these causes were: congenital debility (5,425) (17.2); pneumonia, all forms (3,769) (12.0); diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (2,444) (7.8); premature birth (1,574) (5.0); bronchitis (1,479) (4.7); "other diseases peculiar to the first year of life" (1,211) (3.8); beri-beri (492) (1.6); congenital malformations (430) (1.4); meningitis, not due to meningococcus (292) (0.9); and whooping cough (262) (0.8).

Stillbirths: There were 12,286 stillbirths in January compared with 11,740 in December. The number increased less than 5 percent in contrast with a 64 percent increase in live births. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births dropped from 61.6 in December to 39.0 in January. The current rate was somewhat higher than the rate for the first month of 1947 (34.0) but slightly lower than the median January rate (39.6) for the seven-year period 1935-1941.

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births in all "shi" combined (44.5) was more than 20 percent higher than in "gun", (36.4). Prefectural rates varied widely, from 29.4 in Saga to 53.1 in Iwate and Tokushima. The national rate was exceeded by more than 10 percent in 12 scattered prefectures. Ten prefectures - Hokkaido, seven in central Honshu, Ehime in Shikoku and Saga in Kyushu - had rates that were less than 90 percent of the national figure.

Marriages: There were nearly 23,000 fewer marriages in January (70,827) than in December (93,652). The marriage rate per 1,000 population (10.7) was nearly 25 percent lower than in December (14.1). The current rate was about the same as in the corresponding month of 1947 (10.9) but was 41 percent higher than the median January rate (7.6) for the seven year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate in "gun" (10.9) was, as usual, somewhat higher than in "shi" (10.3). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 7.7 in Yamagata to 15.6 in Kagawa. Fifteen prefectures had rates exceeding the national average by more than 10 percent, 16 had rates that were within a range of \pm 10 percent of the national average, and 15 had rates that were less than 90 percent of the national rate. Most of the higher rates were recorded in southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. Most of the exceptionally low prefectural rates occurred in central Honshu.

Divorces: The number of divorces dropped from 7,435 in December to 3,793 currently. The divorce rate per 1,000 population declined 45 percent from 1.1 in December to 0.6. Although the January divorce rate is normally lower than the December rate, it is interesting to note that the current rate was 40 percent lower than in the corresponding period of 1947 (1.0) and exactly the same as the median January rate (0.6) for the seven year period 1932 - 1938.

As usual, the divorce rate for "gun" (0.5) was slightly lower than for "shi" (0.6). Prefectural rates ranged from 50 percent or less of the national rate in Gifu, Saitama and Ibaraki to more than 150 percent of the national average in Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Kagawa, Toyama and Akita.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES: JAPAN AND EACH PREFECTURE; Jan 1948

<u>PREFECTURE</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>*INFANT DEATHS</u>	<u>STILL- BIRTHS</u>	<u>MARRIAGES</u>	<u>DIVORCES</u>
ALL JAPAN	314,700	93,681	20,777	12,286	70,827	3,793
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	103,474	29,102	5,992	4,605	22,541	1,409
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	211,226	64,579	14,785	7,681	48,286	2,384
AICHI	13,554	3,736	858	438	2,986	117
AKITA	4,703	1,582	384	246	972	97
AOMORI	4,559	1,431	392	178	1,141	60
CHIBA	8,292	2,702	625	317	1,387	69
EHIME	5,935	1,710	403	203	1,568	77
FUKUI	2,946	857	196	115	546	37
FUKUOKA	13,225	3,982	868	504	3,228	208
FUKUSHIMA	8,056	2,177	512	305	1,873	109
GIFU	6,370	1,745	457	206	1,007	29
GUMMA	6,588	1,907	408	264	1,196	56
HIROSHIMA	7,764	2,285	448	290	2,080	169
HOKKAIDO	17,700	4,050	989	546	3,519	140
HYOGO	11,344	3,565	714	529	3,055	163
IBARAKI	8,203	2,634	620	366	1,773	44
ISHIKAWA	4,152	1,221	360	134	807	53
IWATE	4,876	1,615	439	259	1,229	81
KAGAWA	3,641	1,138	284	169	1,209	78
KAGOSHIMA	7,656	2,398	485	295	2,073	120
KANAGAWA	9,745	2,358	476	324	1,695	78
KOCHI	3,012	1,124	251	106	906	61
KUMAMOTO	7,232	2,273	482	276	1,480	74
KYOTO	6,223	1,911	371	241	1,356	64
NIE	5,436	1,924	405	206	1,119	43
MIYAGI	6,476	1,872	481	274	1,655	81
MIYAZAKI	4,921	1,315	317	211	1,304	60
NAGANO	7,086	2,319	410	355	1,484	68
NAGASAKI	6,163	1,985	419	263	1,703	128
NARA	2,730	940	209	99	764	48
NIIGATA	8,948	2,907	568	360	2,523	118
OITA	5,013	1,698	374	197	1,022	43
OKAYAMA	6,421	2,287	471	268	1,647	83
OSAKA	11,776	3,704	754	526	2,830	141
SAGA	3,876	1,342	334	114	1,035	62
SAITAMA	7,895	2,368	570	319	1,685	58
SHIGA	3,089	1,153	240	118	767	34
SHIMANE	3,673	1,158	227	173	813	53
SHIZUOKA	10,741	2,577	620	356	1,830	103
TOCHIGI	6,570	1,764	387	275	1,555	81
TOKUSHIMA	3,634	1,167	306	193	1,027	55
TOKYO	20,822	5,184	1,031	716	3,872	221
TOTTORI	2,611	731	149	128	614	40
TOYAMA	3,789	1,261	353	140	957	71
WAKAYAMA	3,680	1,082	213	128	886	49
YAMAGATA	4,739	1,637	377	204	875	69
YAMAGUCHI	5,640	1,935	339	199	1,161	74
YAMANASHI	3,195	970	201	153	613	26

* Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.

Source: Monthly Schedule Report, Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare.

BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND
DIVORCE RATES: JAPAN AND EACH PREFECTURE; JANUARY 1948

PREFECTURE	BIRTH* RATE	DEATH* RATE	INFANT** DEATH RATE	STILLBIRTH** RATE	MARRIAGE* RATE	DIVORCE* RATE
ALL JAPAN	47.6	14.2	66.0	39.0	10.7	0.6
TOTAL ALL						
"SHI"	47.3	13.3	57.9	44.5	10.3	0.6
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	47.7	14.6	70.0	36.4	10.9	0.5
AICHI	51.2	14.1	63.3	32.3	11.3	0.4
AKITA	44.2	14.9	81.7	52.3	9.1	0.9
AMOMORI	45.6	14.3	86.0	39.0	11.4	0.6
CHIBA	46.3	15.1	75.4	38.2	7.8	0.4
CHIME	48.2	13.9	67.9	34.2	12.7	0.6
FUKUI	47.9	13.9	66.5	39.0	8.9	0.6
FUKUOKA	49.1	14.8	65.6	38.1	12.0	0.8
FUKUSHIMA	47.7	12.9	63.6	37.9	11.1	0.6
GIFFU	50.4	13.8	71.7	32.3	8.0	0.2
GUMMA	49.5	14.3	61.9	40.1	9.0	0.4
HIROSHIMA	45.6	13.4	57.7	37.4	12.2	1.0
KOKKAIDO	54.2	12.4	55.9	30.8	10.8	0.4
KYOGO	43.8	13.8	62.9	46.6	11.8	0.6
BARAKI	48.1	15.4	75.6	44.6	10.4	0.3
SHIKAWA	52.9	15.5	86.7	32.3	10.3	0.7
IWATE	45.6	15.1	90.0	53.1	11.5	0.8
KAGAWA	46.8	14.6	78.0	46.4	15.6	1.0
KAGOSHIMA	51.8	16.2	63.3	38.5	14.0	0.8
KANAGAWA	51.9	12.6	48.8	33.2	9.0	0.4
KOCHI	41.9	15.6	83.3	35.2	12.6	0.8
KURAMOTO	48.3	15.2	66.6	38.2	9.9	0.5
KYOTO	42.3	13.0	59.6	38.7	9.2	0.4
KIE	45.3	16.0	74.5	37.9	9.3	0.4
MIYAGI	48.8	14.1	74.3	42.3	12.5	0.6
MIYAZAKI	56.7	15.1	64.4	42.9	15.0	0.7
NAGANO	40.6	13.3	57.9	50.1	8.5	0.4
NAGASAKI	47.5	15.3	68.0	42.7	13.1	1.0
NARA	41.3	14.2	76.6	36.3	11.6	0.7
NIIGATA	43.7	14.2	63.5	40.2	12.3	0.6
OLTA	48.0	16.3	74.6	39.3	9.8	0.4
OKAYAMA	46.8	16.7	73.4	41.7	12.0	0.6
OSAKA	41.7	13.1	64.0	44.7	10.0	0.5
SAITAMA***	44.4	13.3	72.2	40.4	9.5	0.3
SAGA ***	49.9	17.3	86.2	29.4	13.3	0.8
SHIMANE	48.5	15.3	61.8	47.1	10.7	0.7
SHIZUOKA	53.9	12.9	57.7	33.1	9.2	0.5
TOCHIGI	50.6	13.6	58.9	41.9	12.0	0.6
TOKUSHIMA	50.2	16.1	84.2	53.1	14.2	0.8
TOKYO	49.2	12.2	49.5	34.4	9.1	0.5
TOTTORI	52.5	14.7	57.1	49.0	12.3	0.8
TOYAMA	45.7	15.2	93.2	36.9	11.5	0.9
WAKAYAMA	45.3	13.3	57.9	34.8	10.9	0.6
YAMAGATA	41.9	14.5	79.6	43.0	7.7	0.6
YAMAGUCHI	45.0	15.4	60.1	35.3	9.3	0.6
YAMANASHI	46.7	14.2	62.9	47.9	9.0	0.4
YSHIGA ***	42.5	15.9	77.7	38.2	10.6	0.5

* Rates are the number of events per 1,000 enumerated population as of 1 October 47

** Rates are the number of events per 1,000 live births during the month.

*** Prefectures not listed in alphabetical order.